H. E. Freudenthal, LESSEE.

OFFICE: OLD FELLOWS' BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

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#### A NOTABLE CRACKS

One Leaf from the Memoirs of Billy ... ter, Bank Burglar.

The Angle Saxon race produces all the eminent burglars. The daring of American burglars of their brothren in the allied profession of train-robbing has a world-wide fame. Englishmen, in their slow, conservative way, show but little less ability, though perhaps less brilliancy. Whenever on the continent mail bagsare stolen, banks or great jewelers robbed, Englishmen do the work. The famous robbery of French mails which took place about a year ago was a joint effort of Englishmen and Americans.

In many cases these artists are Anglo-Americans. Every now and then a theft, usually successful, is made of postal packages passing between the diamond merchants of Hatton garden, London, and the diamond cutters of Amsterdam. Dutchmen are the losers by the theft, and some Dutchmen doubtless profit by it, but Englishmen carry out the effective part of the work. The conclusion to be drawn from all this is that only members of the great, worldenveloping, Anglo-Saxon race possess the resourceful courage required in this method of gaining wealth.

Probably the most perfect type of the modern burglar is Billy Porter, who has been engaged in bank-robbing in every part of this country. He has several other names of course. His American record is too well known to need repeating. He made a very interesting appearance in London some time ago, however, about which people may not have read so much. Billy and an accomplice entered the premises of a rich jeweler at Munich, and carefully secured all the stones and jewels of un-usual size and value. What they took was worth 80,000 marks at the lowest estimate. Entrance to the jeweler's premises was effected in the most ingenious manner, and the thoughtful burglars left ropes, displaced flooring, etc., just as they used them, so as to provide an invaluable object-lesson for any of the German youth who might wish to emulate them. Then they calmly traveled back to England in firstclass carriages and berths. The English detectives succeeded in tracing them and found Porter living with his wife, baby and mother-in-law in a nice house in a quiet suburb of London. They found the booty there, too. Porter and his accomplice were accordingly taken to the Bow street police court and their extradition to Germany demanded.

Porter is a typical gentlemanly bur-glar of meloerama, only a little less flashy. He came into court dressed in a black cutaway coat, trousers of dark material, patent-leather boots and a dark red searf. His chin was shaven, and he wore a carefully-trimmed mustache. He carried a silk hat in his right hand and a pair of gloves in his left. Although he was repeatedly remanded from week to week, and passed the intervals in prison, he always came into court with the hat and gloves. He is short, rosyfaced and of medium height, and he looked like an every-day middle-class Englishman.

He answered questions in a quiet, unconcerned manner, never growing angry or excited. When the various implements of burglary were held up to view he smiled sweetly.

The case ended in Porter's discharge

because he was a British subject, and the British Government does not extradite its own subjects for burglary. Porter was born in Canada. The jeweler got his stock back, which was lucky for him.-N. Y. Evening Sun.

## SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

How an Edinburgh Professor Illustrated Their Utility.

For centuries suspension bridges have been built, sometimes of chains, sometimes of ropes, these latter often made from the bark of trees; although iron suspensions are of comparatively recent times. One of the highest engineering authorities of the United States thus briefly states that "the economy of metal in a suspension bridge, under the average circumstances of its attainable depth, is from one-fourth to one-half of that in a tubular or simple girder-bridge of equal strength and rigidity." The simple rope bridges in Peru and in Central Asia are merely two ropes hung side by side across some space sought to be spanned; then a kind

# THE PIOCHE WEEKLY RECORD

VOL. XXXIX.

PIOCHE, NEV., SATURDAY JUNE 28, 1890.

NO. 15

sion bridge, as we have it, is composed of two or more chains, and from these chains a level platform is hung by suspension rods; the chains are generally secured to either side of the chasm crossed by what is known as anchorage, by passing over piers. The chains used to construct these suspension bridges are wire ropes or chains com-posed of links. As already intimated, the cost of the suspension bridge is much less than that of many other kinds

of large bridges, because of the amount material required. The late Profeskin, of the University of Edinburgh, thus clearly illustrates this: A man might cross a chasm of 100 feet hanging to a steel wire 0.21 inches in diameter dipping 10 feet; the weight of the wire would be 12.75 pounds. A rought-fron beam of rentangular that three lines as deep as it is broad, would have to be about 27 inches deep and 9 inches broad to carry him and its own weight. It would weigh 87,500 pounds." Trains do not as a rule cross suspension bridges at a high rate of speed, and unless otherwise strongly fastened so as to overcome lateral and other oscillation, the dangers are considerable. Engineers have, however, so thoroughly studied these and all other matters in connection with bridge-building that these great structures are now made with a view of meeting all such strains and contingencies. Some of the best-known suspension bridges in the world have been the Brooklyn bridge, the bridge over the Ohio at Cincinnati, the Suspension at Niagara, the chain suspension at Menai Strait, at Fribourg. Switzerland, and at Pesth over the Dan-

ube.-Chicago Inter Ocean. BALD-HEADED DOCTORS.

Advantages They Seem to Have Over Those with Thick Hair. The London Medical Press and Circular has the following: "A medical correspondent contributes to a lay contemporary some remarks upon his profession, which, although in some respects containing a good deal of truth, are nevertheless confessedly amusing. His main object in view is to show that he has made a gross mistake in joining the ranks of medicine, instead of investing his money, which had been spent upon his education, in some business concern-He describes himself as a failure, and this after having worked exceedingly

hard at his profession. "The cause of his failure he attributes to the absence of two things, which are chiefly essential to success in the medical profession. These, he asserts, are, in the first place, money, and, in the second, a bald head. I have no money, and my hair is inconveniently thick. Incipient baldness gives the appearance of a 'high and dome-like forehead,' and inspires the ladies with confidence. The fortunate possessor of this beautiful feature is pronounced 'very clever,' which settles the matter. Besides, it is almost indispensable for a 'good bedside manner.' All my medical friends who are getting on well have either money or bald heads; most of THE LUNGSOF STOCK; OF PRESH them have both.

"It is no doubt very much to the advantage of a young practitioner to exhibit a 'modern antique' appearance, and nothing contributes so greatly to this end as a head which is innocent of hair. There is a real commercial value in a bald head, and this value is by no means confined to the medical profession. Whatever advantages, however, it may confer on a 'business young man,' to a medical man a fair estimate under favorable circumstances would be, at the lowest, five hundred a year. The assumption of age and ripe philosophy which a man can safely indulge in whose hair follicles upon the top of his head have in early manhood undergone a process of fatty degeneration, leaving a white expanse of reflecting integument, is a matter of common observation. The public are impressed by the appearance of things under these circumstances; a bald head will carry conviction to their minds when nothing else will, saving, perhaps, a flowing beard.

"Even the lower animals are not in-sensible to its attractions. It is recorded that an ostrich once sat down upon the bald head of an Englishman, under the impression that it was an egg which required hatching. The circumstances were favorable to this slight error of judgment, and the sagacious bird must be acquitted of having purposely attempted to play's practical joke. But in this matter, as in all things else in life, appearances are every thing. No one knows better the value of a bald head than he who possesses it—at all events in medicine; but how strangely captious is nature, for while one man. greatly to his worldly prosperity, conveniently finds his head becoming bald, another has to seek consolation where he can under the depressing circumstances of knowing that his head is the only place upon which he can not get hair to grow."

of platform is laid on these ropes, and the inverted bow or dip is such that man or beast may cross. The suspen-

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,

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PATENT MEDICINES

----AND---

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CARDEN & PLOWER SEEDS

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[And Well he Sold at Moderate Prices

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MISCELLANEOUS.



PIOCHE.

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COOK BROS. & CO., Proprietors.

KERPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE BEST

BEEF, MUTTON.

VEAL,

PORK,

Etc., ttc.

Reasonable prices to all and free delivery to all parts of town.

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Teams, Buggies and

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Stock Boarded by the day or week and care

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PICCHE BREWERY.

Lager Beer et excellent quality by De "Lee or

5 Gallon Keg - - - \$3 50. Have a Complete Stock of Bottled Beer, per dozen \$2 50.

Fresh yeast constantly on hand,

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Physician and Surgeon.

Has located in [Pioche and will practice his profession.]

Office at residence, Upper Main Street.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT EURERA, NEVADA, 1 May 6, 1890.

May 6, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has fied notice of his intention to m ke final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before District Court of Newada, at Ploche, on Monday, June 30, 1890, viz; Homestead Entry, No. 290, of Joseph Consway, for the southwest quarter of northesst, northwest quarter of southeast quarter and north half of southwest quarter, Sec. 25, T.

4 South of R. 66, East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous readence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz.

Names of Witnesses.

Residence.

tion of, said land, viz:
Names of Witnesses.
Samuel Kershaw of Meadow Valler Wash, Nev.
W. H. Carlow of Panson, Nev.
E. D. Turner of Phoche, Nev.
Wm. Calverwell of Phoche, Nev.

at This Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

United States Government.

President Benjamin Harrison
Vice President Levi P. Mostor
Secretary of State James G. Bising
Secretary of War Richaeld Proctor
Secretary of War Richaeld Proctor
Secretary of Navy B. F. Tracy
Postmaster-General John Wannamake
Secretary of Interior J. W. Noble
Attorney General W. H. Miller
Secretary of Agriculture J. M. Rusi

State	of Nevada.
Senstors ( Congressman Governor Lieutenant Governor	Wm. M. Stewart H. F. Bartine C. C. Stevenson R. C. Davis
	ourtT. P. HawleyO. H. BelkmapM. A. Murphy
State Treasurer Secretary of State. State Controller Attorney General. Surveyor General. State Printor	rt
District Judges.	R. R. Bigelow Richard Rising A L. Fitzgerald T. H. Wells

Lincoln County. 

Pioche Township. 

## CARL SCHUMAN, The several Republican County Central Committees will call a

Photographer.

Is open at the Old Gallery, on Main Street.

CABINETS, per dcz. \$6.00 "" 1-2" \$4.00

Portaits taken instantaneously.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

NOTICE.

All accounts due me for work done to date while in the Carman blacksmith shop have been transferred to H. E. Freudenthal, who will collect and receipt for the same. Pioche, Nev. May 27, 1890. H. D. SPICER.

MONE Vito be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free Address Thur & Co., Augusta, Maine.

#### Application for a Patent

No. 763.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
EUREAR, Nevada, May 28, 1883.

NOTICE IS HERERY GIVEN THAT THE
Pay-Day Gold and Silver a inting Company,
whose postoffice address in San Francisco
California, has this day flied its application for
a patent for Fourteen hunored and eighty-nine
linear feet of the Pay-Day mine or vein bearing
silver, with surface ground Six hundred feet in
width, situated in Jackrabbit Mining District.
County of Lincoln, and State of Newada, and
designated by the field notes and official plat on
file in this office as Lot No. 39, located upon
unsurveyed find. The exterior boundaries of
said Lot No. 39 being as follows, to wit:
Beginning at a post marked No. 1, US survey
No 39, from which US mineral monument No.
1 bears N 48 deg 45 min E 343 feet. The stovepipe of Day Mining Company's office bears N
86 deg 45 min E 440 feet, and the smokestack of
Pay-Day hoisting-works bears S 21 deg 45 min
E 550 feet. Then, 1st course, S 74 deg 45 min
E 500 feet, to post marked No. 2, US survey No. 39,
and post No. 1 of US survey No. 37, said posts
being identical with the northeasterly corner
monument of the Pay-Day location, from which
the northwesterly corner monument of the Paywesterly corner of the Pay-Day location.
Thence, S 38 deg 30 min W 487 feet, to a point
on the westerly line of US survey No. 39; thence,
N 33 deg E 560 feet, to post No. 1, US survey No.
39, and thence, S 74 deg 45 min E 600 feet, to
post No. 2, US survey No. 39, and the place of
beginning. Containing an area of 83-100 acre of
land. Which tracts being excluded from this
survey leaves remaining an area of 83-100 acre of
land. Which tracts being excluded from this
survey leaves remaining an area of 18 23-100
acres of land.

Magnetic variation 16 deg East.

The location of this mine is recorded in the

way, for the southwest quarter of northeast, morthwest quarter of southeast quarter and north half of southwest quarter, Sec. 25, T.

4 South of R. 66, East.

4 Re names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

5 Samuel Kershaw of Meadow Valler Wash, Nev.

5 Manuel Kershaw of Meadow Valler Wash, Nev.

6 Passea, Nev.

7 E. D. Turner of Passea, Nev.

8 Wm. Chiverwell of Passea, Nev.

9 D. H. Halb, Register,

1 Blank Location Notices for Sa.e at This Office.

8 Samuel Kershaw of Meadow Valler Wash, Nev.

1 Carlow of Passea, Nev.

1 Carlow of Passea, Nev.

2 D. H. Halb, Register,

4 Blank Location Notices for Sa.e at This Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

### REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

REFURLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
VIRGIBIA CITY, Nev., May 20, 1890.

At a meeting of the Republican State Central
Committee of Nevada, held this day, it was ordered that a

Republican State Convention

..... HE RELD AT.....

# VIRGINIA CITY,

Thursday, Sept. 4th, 1890,

At 2 o'clock r. M., for the purpose of non nating a full State Ticket, viz:

Member of Congress, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Clerk of the Supreme Court,

Attorney General, State Controller, State Tressurer,

Surveyor General, State Printer, Superintendent of Public Instruc-

Four Judges of the District Court, Two Members of Fourd of Regents State University.

Also for the Appointment of a

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The basis of representation of the respective counties in the said Convention shall be one delegate for each 50 votes, and one for each fraction of 25 votes or over, cast for the Harrison and Morton Electors, aggregating 140 delegates, apportioned as follows:

Churchill County.... Total...... 144

PRIMARY ELECTION.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16th, 1890, For the purpose of electing Delegates to the said State Convention, the Primary Election to be carried out in compliance with the law of the State and the instructions of this Com-mittee.

The following test will be required of each and every voter at the said Primary elections "I am a cilizen of this State and unit support the nominees of the Republicar party."

The following Resolutions were unanimous

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That this committee re-affirm the State and National Republican platform 1888, including the declaration that "the Hepublican party is in favor of the use of boil gold and silver as money" and that it "condems all efforts to demonetize allver."

Resolved, That the persistent neglect a Secretary Windom to increase the coinage silver to the maximum of four million dollar per month, coupled with his attempt to influence Congressional legislation so as to perpetuate silver demonstration, is a shameless violation of the silver plank of the National Republican platform, an attack upon the right

publican platform, an attack upon the right and interests of the miners, farmers and workers of the land, and an act of party per addity that should call for his retirement, the councils of an Administration which it pledged to help and not to hinder the remont

pledged to belp and not us hinder the remone tization of silver.

Resolved, That the keep blican party of this State is in favor of the and unlimite coinage of both gold and silver; that holds to this principle as a treent of part faith and a test of party allegiance; that i will permit of no abandonment or modifictio of this doctrine; that let whoseever will provrecreant to the principle of bimetallism it wirremain steadfast thereto, and that it invites a voters in Nevada who favor the repeal of thinguitous interlineated law of 1673 by which silver was demonetized, and who desire the establishment of free and unlimited coinage the law of the United States of America, i join in electing delegates to a Republica State Convention,

E. D. BOYLE, Chairman,

F. C. Lond, Secretary. jnTtd

#### EAGLE BAKERY

MAIN STREET, H. FREUDENTHAL, Pro.

Fresh Bread EVERY DAY.

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